

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

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THE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE COW.

The above is an admirable specimen of the Improved Yorkshire cow, which may be considered a happy mixture of the Holderness and Durham, her character being, "good for the pail as long as she is wanted for that purpose, and then got quickly into marketable condition as beef." The quantity of milk from these Improved Yorkshires is very great, often amounting to 30 quarts per day, the average being from 22 to 24 quarts.



Management of Horses.

We have no domestic animal among us that costs us so much—that will do a greater variety of work, or that is so much used as the horse. Like his master, the horse is complicated in his structure, and is liable to a great many diseases, and he is capable of being made to exert all his powers of body in the efforts of speed or severe labor.—Nine-tenths of them are cut off in the prime of life. And yet, by care and attention, by kind and humane treatment, in working and feeding, he can be made to endure a great many years, active and strong. Mr. Pell, of Pelham, has given some excellent rules for the management of horses, which were published in the transactions of the New York Agricultural Society. Among the good ideas which he there advanced, he observes: feed them in winter on a variety of food, such as oats ground and whole, bran, ship-stuff, beans, peas, turnips, occasionally steamed, separately or together.—In summer, keep them always confined in airy stables, and feed them on clover, bruised grains, green-corn stalks, cider pomace, oil cake, hay, &c. Be particular to give them three-fourths of a pound of salt per week; occasionally two ounces of sulphur, and frequently two ounces of wood ashes.

By good keeping and judicious management, a pair of horses, perfectly sound when young, will last and labor constantly twenty-five years, and in the end will retain their spirits. I have a pair of horses, he observes, on on my farm, that are now

twenty years old, during which time they have never been at pasture, and have worked daily; they have never been incapacitated for work by lameness, or disease of any kind, and have always been perfectly healthy. He also adds that he has another pair of sorrels that are eighteen years old, which labor daily, and will do as much as any pair of six years old. The above statements of Mr. Pell are worth listening to, and his advice should be followed. Much loss would be prevented, and much suffering to a faithful and useful animal be warded off, while the long continued powers for labor would amply reward the extra care and kindness thus bestowed, even if the virtue of mercy to those brutes entrusted to our protection were not taken into account.

Facts in Farming.

Feeding Milk Cows in Winter.—On the 25th of December, 1847, I commenced an experiment with eight cows, dividing them into two lots, four in each, and weighed the milk of each lot for six days. Lot No. one averaged 18 pounds of milk to each cow per day, and lot No. two 17 pounds each.

On the 31st of December, of the same year, I commenced feeding lot number one with four quarts of dry Indian meal to each cow per day, for six days, which resulted in no change as to the quantity of milk. I then increased their feed to eight quarts of Indian meal per day, for six days more, at the end of which, the average yield of each

cow was only 16 pounds of milk. Lot No. two were fed at the same time as lot No. one, with the same quantities of scalded Indian meal, made into a slop, which ended in the same result.

Feeling convinced that Indian corn would not pay for the production of milk, I commenced feeding lot No. one with half a bushel of ruta bagas per day, to each cow. In two days, the four cows increased their milk ten pounds; in three days 16 pounds, (2½ pounds each,) which latter quantity they maintained during the next twelve days following. Lot No. two were fed during this time with half a bushel of sugar beets per day, to each cow, which terminated with the same result as lot No. one.

I then gave each cow of lot No. one, four quarts of ground buckwheat per day, made into a slop, which resulted in the same manner as when fed with ruta bagas. In the meantime, the cows of lot No. two were fed with eight quarts of wheat bran per day, but without change as to the produce of their milk.

During the time the above-described experiments were performing, the cows had as much good hay as they would eat, with free access to water during the day, and were put up in a warm stable at night.

Corn Stalks for Winter Fodder.—On the 15th of June, I planted an acre of Indian corn in drills, eighteen inches apart.

On the 1st of September following, I cut it up with a reaping hook, let it cure for three days in the swath, then bound it in small sheaves and shocked or stooked it up, putting a band round the tops of the shocks, leaving the bottoms spread out for the admission of air, to prevent mouldiness; and about a month after, collected them into stacks near the barn. The produce of this acre kept thirty cows for twenty days, from the 1st to the 20th of January.

Value of Root Crops.—For the last three years I have turned my attention to raising parsnips, ruta bagas, and the sugar beet as a field crop. The parsnip should be planted as early in April as the ground will admit. It has no enemy that will seriously injure it, yields well, (500 bushels per acre,) and for wintering hogs, is worth twice as much as the ruta baga, or sugar beet.

The ruta baga, with me, has become an uncertain crop, on account of the depredation of the turnip flea. The sugar beet is a productive root, and will pay well for persons engaged in the production of winter milk; but under other circumstances, I doubt the economy of entering largely into its cultivation. If fattening cattle or ho

be the object, Indian corn will afford more feed from a given quantity of ground, provided it is as richly manured. D.

Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1849.

How to do it.

Another extract from the address recently delivered before the Lenawee county Agricultural Society, by J. Gibbons, Esq.

Taking it for granted then, that you are willing to foster and sustain the society, the next question that presents is, what method shall we adopt to increase the number of our members? Without a considerable addition to our present number, and increase of the amount of funds, to furnish us with the means of offering premiums to those who may merit them, by any improvements in agricultural operations, by the production of large crops, by the introduction of improved domestic animals, by the cultivation of the most excellent varieties of fruits and vegetables, or the most beautiful and desirable specimens of flowers, by improved plans for building, or for useful labor saving machines, &c., and thus excite a spirit of friendly emulation and improvement, and call our citizens together to witness the exhibitions at our annual fairs, we shall not be able to render our operations sufficiently attractive to our citizens generally, to be of such extensive benefit as we desire. Now, however deeply disease may be seated upon men, it is not to be expected that they will wish to take medicine, while they *think* themselves in perfect health, and of course do not need it, nor, however great our ignorance may be, that we shall try to learn anything, while we think we know everything already, and that there is nothing more for us to learn, nor although we may have scarcely reached the A. B. C. of agricultural science, that we shall wish to take and read an agricultural journal, while we think we know more about farming than those who write for it, nor lastly; that we shall join an agricultural society, while we think there is no benefit to be derived from it.—Here lies the great difficulty, and I know not in what way a man could render a more important service to the agricultural portion of community, than to convince us thoroughly of our great ignorance in relation to that which so many of us seem to think we already so well understand. This appears to me as the great, primary, all important step, for then we should open our eyes and our ears to see and to hear: then should we consult together, and compare views, and try experiments, and endeavor to improve.

I think that one very good plan to extend an interest in the subject, and induce farmers to join the society now in its early stages, would be to have meetings about once a month, in which some person qualified for it, (and there are many such men in our county,) should either volunteer or be requested to give an address, after which the meeting should be open for discussion or comparison of views, or observations from any of the members in relation to any subject of interest connected with agriculture or horticulture, as, for instance, a description of any experiment they may have tried, with its success or failure, &c., and still, as our members increase, let each one use his influence in trying to induce others to attend our meetings and become members of our society. Should they inquire what advantages are to be derived from such societies, answer them in the language of the late Judge Buel, (and according to the principle laid down in my late address, he had a very good right to his opinion.) "These associations tend to promote social and friendly intercourse, and an interchange of kind offices; to make our farmers emulous of excelling in their cattle, in their crops, in their buildings, in the neatness and order of their domestic arrangements. They bring them acquainted with each other's improvements and means of economizing labor, instruct them in the comparative value of the different breeds of animals and the relative value of crops. They promote industry, frugality, and the love of knowledge. They tend to multiply our comforts and increase our wealth, by the laudable emulation they call into action, and to enlighten and embellish our country." Or tell them that another distinguished agriculturist of the State of New York, who had been travelling in France, says: "I wish that any member of the agricultural society of the State of New York, not sufficiently persuaded of the great utility, nay, of the necessity of encouraging the increase of agricultural societies in different parts of our State, had been with me in my travels. The advantages of these institutions are demonstrated beyond the smallest doubt, by the difference which exists between those parts of the country which have none, and the others where the societies have exerted their influence. I could quote some of the finest parts of France, where the establishment of agricultural societies have, within a very few years, doubled the product of the soil." Should they say, they "have not time to attend our meetings," ask them how they can apply their time to better advantage than in gaining useful knowledge in relation to their occupation? Should they reply, "we have no faith in book farming any how," tell them here is the place where *practical* farmers and gardeners expect to meet and "give in their experience" and discuss the merits of their different plans of management, the different kinds of animals they raise, and the comparative profit of each according to the kinds of food they

have used, and the various methods of preparing it, &c. the varieties of grain and other crops they have found to succeed the best, the time of manuring, ploughing, sowing, harvesting, preserving, &c., and what kind of ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed-ing machines, corn-crackers, corn-shellers, cradles, scythes, rakes, churns, washing-ma-chines, and all other labor saving machines, relating to their occupation, they have found the best adapted to the purposes intended, and the most profitable to purchase. Here too they expect to exhibit their best stock, the most excellent varieties of fruit, the most beautiful and fragrant flowers, the finest specimens of vegetables, the sweetest butter, the richest cheese, in short, (should we all unite to make it so) here will be the place to come and see the very best of every kind of Agricultural and Horticultural production in the county, and to hear and learn the best and most approved methods of obtaining and producing them, —should they still object, "all this does well enough in *theory*, but it won't work in *practice*," tell them, there lies the very *strength of our argument*, for however specious *reasoning* may be, it can never controvert or set aside *facts*,—and wherever there have not been too many like themselves, unwilling to reduce theory to practice, and the utility of Agricultural societies, have been fairly tested, the almost universal acknowledgement appears to be, that highly beneficial results have followed the successful operation of every such society. Should they remain unconvinced, after all this, and more that might be urged, we may as well turn on our heel, and leave them to procure bowie knives and revolvers, and go to California, to die of the Cholera, or fever, or to perish by the *cold steel*, or *bullet disease*, and make up our minds to improve our agricultural operations so much as to be able to support their destitute widows, and helpless orphan children.

Benefits of Machinery.—Fifty years ago wages were no better, in fact less, than at the present day, and comforts and luxuries of life were far more difficult to obtain. Articles needed by the poor man, cost in those days of comparative freedom from machinery, from twice to three times what they do now, and often more, and you will find that the greatest reductions are in those articles to which machinery has been most successfully applied. There is no article of luxury or comfort to which machinery has been extensively and successfully applied, of which the poor man cannot now get more for a day's labor than he could before such application of machinery. Salt is now less than one-third; iron less than one-half; shirting and calicoes, and cloth generally from one-half to one-fourth; pins, needles, shoes, hats, everything in similar proportions.

The cottager has now, by the aid of machinery here, what great kings have not in Africa, and what the kings of England had not before the introduction of machines—

The great Alfred sat upon a three-legged stool, while many an English or American tenant now reclines on a gilded sofa. If the poor of England or America are not so well off as they should be, machinery is not at fault. It has saved them from much greater misery, and the reforms which they need are chiefly governmental and social.—*Scientific American.*

We publish the following, not so much from any expectation that many, if any at all among us, will feel themselves able to adopt the method of draining here recommended, as to show the *real* advantages of it.

Advantages of Thorough Draining.

Draining, as understood thirty years ago in England, (and to this day with us,) merely meant the making of channels to carry off surface water, and underground drains, to dry bogs, or cut off springs. It has now an entirely different meaning in the agricultural world. Mr. Smith, of Deanston, near Edinburgh, was among the first to practice and explain *Thorough Draining*, as it is called. His system is, that *all* land requires to be drained—that the depth of loam or soil, containing the food of plants, seldom exceeds a few inches, resting on a subsoil, or pan of clay, or hard gravel, saturated with water. By making drains from two and a half to five feet in depth, at every twenty or thirty feet, the land becomes dry; air takes the place of water; every shower furnished with a stock of ammonia, permeates the soil, and the result is, that instead of a few inches, there are as many feet of fertile loam, the action of the atmosphere being sufficient of itself to produce the change, although, to hasten the process, subsoil plowing is made part of the system.

The change produced by the introduction of thorough draining in Britain, is said to be truly astonishing. Not only has the produce been greatly increased, but wheat and turnips have been grown at elevations, and in districts, where their cultivation was not before thought possible. By it, crops have been rendered less liable to disease, and harvest has been forwarded nearly a month. This will be better understood if we reflect, that when water is allowed to remain in the soil until removed by evaporation, the heat of the sun and air, instead of being imparted to the land, will actually, through this process, produce an intense degree of cold. On the other hand, were the soil so dry as to allow the rain to pass through, it would imbibe heat from every ray that fell upon it.

The British government has considered this improvement of so great importance, that, during the last three years large sums have been loaned to all applicants, to be expended in drainage, under the superintendence of inspectors. These loans are repaid by annual instalments of 6½ per cent, for about twenty years; and as the

money is borrowed by government at three per cent, these payments cancel the loan and interest.—*Robert Jordine.*

Merino Sheep.

S. W. Jewett, Esq., of Weybridge, Vt., writes to the Editors of the *Prairie Farmer*, of his flock of Merino sheep, as follows:

From Lord Western's flock, at Kelverton, England, I imported ten Merino ewes, per ship *Mediator*, which sailed from London 19th March, 1846; at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars. These are about one-third larger than our common Merino sheep, and descendants of forty ewes, selected by Lord Western in 1808, from a flock of five hundred that were presented to King George III, by the Cortes of Spain. The build of these sheep very much resemble the South Downs. It was one great aim by this distinguished breeder, to improve them for the Shambles. The staple of wool is longer, answering well for fine combing purposes. In my hands, without grain, these ewes shear about five pounds. Mr. Western gives me a statement, that his whole Merino flock of four hundred and seventy-two, sheared 2,635 pounds, being over five and a half pounds each. His Lordship reports that he has dressed weathers from his flock, whose carcass weighed one hundred and twelve pounds, besides the fat and caul, twenty pounds.

I have another strain of blood of a still latter importation, by John A. Taintor, Esq., of Connecticut. These are the largest and heaviest fleeced Merino sheep that I ever saw. They are pure descendants of the Spanish Merinos, improved in France. In 1847, I purchased one-fourth of two ram lambs of this breed, for one hundred dollars. From some of my best Merino ewes I raised last season, about forty lambs, the get of these imported bucks.—These are about twice as large as our American Merinos. The ewes weigh from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds; the rams from two hundred to over two hundred and fifty pounds. A flock of these sheep will average from eight to eleven pounds of wool, washed on the sheep's back.

The above mentioned French lambs selected from Mr. Taintor's flock by A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, in this county, were sheared last May, at the age of fourteen and a half months, without washing. From one of them, the fleece weighed seventeen and a half pounds, and the other twenty-two and a quarter pounds, the quality equal to good Merino wool.

At the New York State Show, held at Buffalo last September, my stock of Merinos took six prizes. The buck and ewes to whom was awarded the highest prize, entered as "Foreign Stock," were purchased by Truman Humphries, Esq., of Elmwood, in your state.

12 We are indebted to the Hon. Titus Dort, for a large number of new subscribers, members of the Legislature.

The Chemistry of Life.

A wonderful part of the phenomena of Organic Chemistry is the diversity of properties produced, even by slight changes in elementary composition and proportions. We have already noted this in certain instances; but the proofs, most singular and impressive, are those connected with the influence of organic agents on animal life. An atom added to, or abstracted from a compound, determines whether the product be wholesome or noxious—an ailment or a poison.

Every solid tissue, every fluid of the body, has its appropriate chemical composition and relations. Every organic function depends upon, or involves chemical changes in its progress. The air we breathe is no sooner within the lungs than these changes begin; analogous to combustion in their nature, and effecting that transformation from venous to arterial blood, which is essential to life in its every part. The food we take hardly enters the stomach before it becomes the subject of chemical actions, which are continued and multiplied, till its final assimilation and admission into the mass of circulating fluids. All the secretions and excretions from the blood, many of them singularly complex in their nature, depend on like agency; subordinate, however, as is all besides in the animal frame, to that vital principle, which we everywhere see in its effects, though unable to separate or define it. Morbid changes and growths may frequently be referred to the same actions, abnormal in kind; and we have cause to believe that, under deficient vitality, either from disease or old age, these purely physical processes do often usurp upon the fabric and functions of life, to become the causes of death. Equally is it to be presumed, from recent researches of physiology and pathology, that certain diseases have their origin in chemical changes of the blood: either generating morbid agents within itself, or multiplying by an action analogous to fermentation, poisons and morbid matters received into the body. This wonderful fluid, ever in motion and change, and subject at once to chemical laws and to the principle of life, is in itself a mine of future discovery; not to be worked otherwise than by consummate skill and perseverance, but promising results which, as respects both science and human welfare, may well reward the highest efforts of research.—*Quarterly Review.*

Digging Gold at Home and Abroad.—There is danger that the drain to the gold regions will leave the country very bare of laboring hands. Many, very many, have gone to the *diggings* of California, as hired hands, or on shares out of their own work, who at home, "to dig were ashamed." Mere drones and loafers will not be missed; but clerks and young mechanics in the towns and cities have gone, and farmer's sons, whose places must be filled by others.

The following is the appropriate and interesting report presented to the Senate of Michigan by the committee on agriculture, of which Hon. Titus Dort was Chairman.

LANSING, March 26, 1849.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

In pursuance of leave granted, the Committee on Agriculture submit the following report:

The science and art of agriculture is a subject most profound, comprehensive and pleasing for the consideration of man. It makes one more acquainted with nature and nature's God. It tells us that all things earthly are within our reach. It is the source of wealth and happiness. From mother earth, health, wealth, food and raiment are produced. These benefits are more strictly confined to civilized man, than to the savage who roams the forest and the wide extended plain. Yet their origin is the same. If, then, the savage is indebted to the productions of the earth, and the soil upon which the dense forests grow, whose shade is his protection from the scorching rays of the noon-day sun, or the wild uncultivated prairie is the pasture on which the deer, the buffalo and the horse feed, affording him assistance in his wayward course, how much more should civilized man prize the knowledge, the skill and the habits of industry, by which the necessities and luxuries of life can be attained by all. From the soil, which furnishes support to our physical frame, the wealth of our citizens and of our state and nation are derived. The condition of the agriculture of a people, exhibits the most certain criterion by which their relative political and moral standing can be judged. So that he who is pursuing his course through the world's history, looks to agriculture as a finger board that points to this or that nation whose people were most prosperous and most powerful at different periods of time.

If agriculture possesses all of these benefits and beauties, why is it not fostered with a greater degree of pride, activity and energy? Why should agriculture be secondary, or even lower in the estimation of our citizens, than other branches of industry?

The tillers of the soil, whose daily physical employment is the producing of grain and other substances necessary for the use and sustenance of man, are deeply interested in these questions. We therefore propose to answer them.

Theory, without practice, is almost a nullity; and practice, without theory, is irksome, inconvenient and measurably useless. A theoretical farmer would produce but little, and a practical farmer may labor much without theory, with equal success. Many farmers have a system of their own; its philosophy is nothing but tradition, handed down to them by their ancestors, improvements on which, they have made by chance

or accident. Thus they have groped their way through life, content with producing as much with the same labor as their forefathers did; when, with only a few hours devoted each week to this science—to the compositions of the different soils and their best adaptations to different products—the uses of manures, and their adaptation and application to the different kinds of grain and other products—they might, with half the labor now used, produce a given quantity of grain, hay or other commodities; raise a much greater quantity, of better quality, and in the mean time keep the soil in better condition, than it was at the commencement of cultivation. This condition of our citizens is fast passing away before the light and knowledge which has been promulgated by the scientific agriculturists of our day.

The science of agriculture is not very difficult nor very intricate; it is governed by the same laws of nature that other sciences are—from its natural simplicity, it is easily acquired, and if practiced, it is hard to be lost. To be an analyst, the best acquirements in chemistry and botany are necessary, but this is not necessary for a farmer to possess; the substance of a theoretical knowledge necessary for a farmer to acquire, is how to produce the most from a given quantity of ground, with the least amount of labor, and without injury to the soil, the best manures, the best mode of applying them, the best kinds of stock and their adaptation to the climate, the kinds of food most suitable for fattening or growing them, and the best and most frugal manner of feeding it, with reference to the soil used in its production; also the best manner of preserving such vegetables as are used for animal food.

Other and quite as important matters of attainment, are, the care and culture of the different kinds of domestic animals, which are very essential to good husbandry, all of them requiring a proper quantity of food, and protection from the inclemency of the weather. Proper attention to this subject would save much food, preserve them in health, and greatly accelerate their growth.

Agriculture, as a science, has, in this state, been suffered too long to lag behind others of far less importance, for which many reasons can be assigned. Among them is, that it is also an art requiring physical labor, which in former times was considered by many a menial employment.

This sentiment, however, if now entertained at all, is only so by the few who constitute the "aristocracy of wealth," under a republican government like ours, where all should enjoy the same privileges and benefits. Labor is no disgrace, but the honest man's token. The "sweat of the brow," is found in the possession of the learned philosopher and the statesman.

We, therefore, consider agricultural societies, as among the most worthy and philanthropic associations of the day. They were originated many years since on our continent in the New England states.

Their beneficial influence once seen, became appreciated, and they have spread over those states, wherever they have been properly organized and perpetuated.

The most of the states have now a "state agricultural society," and county auxiliary societies. The county societies report annually to the "state board," who publish the reports with an address on the subject of agriculture. The reports from the several county societies elucidate the experiments and observations of the most experienced farmers, which afford a mass of information highly advantageous to the whole nation.

The states of Indiana and Illinois seem to be far in advance of Michigan in this important matter, and their legislatures appropriate money every year for the encouragement of agriculture.

Michigan, from her location, surrounded with a lake commerce unparalleled in any other state, the salubrity of her climate, fertility of her soil, and the facilities of marketing her produce wherever the best prices are offered, the adaptation of her soil to the production of wheat, which commands a cash value, must become a great and prosperous agricultural state; and it is gratifying to observe how fully she has already participated in the prosperity of the whole country. Indeed no state in the Union is likely to share more extensively in the benefits resulting from the existing policy of the federal government; although as yet sparsely populated in proportion to her number of acres of unoccupied lands, yet agriculture is, and must continue to be the controlling interest, the *source of prosperity to all*.

The returning value of the surplus productions of a country, exported to foreign markets, constitutes a large proportion of its wealth; and in proportion as this wealth is augmented, the various branches of industry are stimulated, the wages of labor increased, and prosperity and happiness widely diffused. These beneficial influences have been sensibly increasing in our own state during the past four years, and demonstrate that a liberal commercial policy, affording for our staple products an extended market, and consequently enhanced prices, is to the people of Michigan, in the opinion of your committee, an object of the highest importance.

That agriculture is the foundation of our state and national wealth, we offer the following reasons:

If from any cause a scanty crop is gathered in any considerable portion of our country, exports decrease, and imports continue, which soon creates a balance of trade against us; our citizens become indebted to our merchants, and our merchants to the importers of merchandise, and hence a draft of *specie* follows to fill up the vacuum occasioned by a short crop. Commerce becomes crippled, our ships are idle, failures ensue, panic pervades the land, and business is paralyzed. But on the other hand, if a plentiful crop is the reward of the

agriculturist, our farmers are prosperous, the mechanics have a plenty to do, the laborers have good wages, the merchant receives a quick return for his goods, railroad cars are loaded, boats and vessels are freighted with the rich commodities of the land, commerce is vigorous and prosperous, and money plenty.

To be concluded.

Soap.

The time for preparing this essential of household economy is near. Every family in city and country ought to make its own soap as a matter of economy. The cost of this article is incredible, when it is all to be purchased, while the manufacture costs so little as not to be worth naming.

Every housewife knows how to make it; but all do not know the best way, nor how to overcome all the difficulties of it; nor the causes of those difficulties. Some are accustomed to mix the ley and grease—the latter consisting of old bones, bacon rinds, scraps of pork, and all refuse matter—just as it is, and boil them, till the soap “comes” as it is called; or till the ley and grease unite. A better way is to “cleanse” the grease—that is, extract it from the refuse matters, by boiling in weak ley, till it is all separated, when it is set by to cool; and the grease will rise to the top; when it may be skimmed off for use.

Now have the ley good and strong—such as will bear up an egg—heat it to boiling, and pour it into the soap barrel, mixing in a proper quantity of grease. If both are good, they will unite and form soap. Add ley till the grease is all taken up.

Sometimes the soap will not “come” for the want of “luck” though the ley will bear up an egg, especially if the ashes are of beech, oak, or some other sorts of wood. Hickory ashes give little trouble. The reason is, that the ley is not caustic enough. It contains a considerable quantity of carbonic, or sulphuric acid; and unless this can be got rid of, no soap can be made; because the ley and grease will not mix. What is to be done now? Put in fresh lime. The acids immediately leave the ley to unite with the lime, and the ley becomes caustic. This is the process and the reason of it. Some sorts of wood contain much acid, others little. Beech belongs to the first, and hickory to the last. Soap boilers who use ashes made of all sorts of wood indiscriminately, put in a peck of quick lime to a bushel of ashes; and they never fail to get soap. The proper way to use the lime is to put it in the leach, and the better place in the leach is near the bottom.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Prevent Wet Feet, and Preserve Leather.—The Mechanics’ Magazine says:—I have had three pair of boots for the last six years, (no shoes) and I think I shall not require any more for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: I put a pound of tallow and a half pound of rosin in a pot

on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter’s brush until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of lamp black. A day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shines like a mirror. Tallow or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat that with it in the boots the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.

Productive Farming.

A great error in farmers is to undertake more work than they can perform well. The consequence is that much of the labor performed is worse than useless, because the productive qualities of the soil are exhausted, without yielding such a return as the same amount of labor would if properly applied. In the western country, particularly, farmers exhaust their soil unnecessarily, by cultivating in grain, too large a portion of their land, and often without proper rotation of crops. Were the labor expended in cultivating large fields, expended in husbanding manure, and cultivating a small quantity of land, the aggregate crops would be much larger than they are. And if a portion of the ground were put down in grass, we would not see so often as we do, cattle starved and stunted for want of pasture in the summer, and hay in the winter. In this country, farming, in

too many cases, reminds us of the fable of the man and the goose that laid him a golden egg every day. The prospect of the future is often blasted by attempting too much at present. Every farmer should recollect that his land is his capital, and a great part of his wealth depends upon the productiveness of his farm. If, by injudicious farming, land is worn out, a great part of a farmer’s capital is sunk. We would therefore, recommend every farmer to husband every thing, which, by application to the soil, will increase its productive qualities, and in spring to sow part of his tillable land in clover. These means will, if the other departments are properly attended to, insure success.—*Selected.*

Mississippi Wool.—The Lowell, Mass. Courier of the 18th ult. says;

We were shown the other day, in the finishing room of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company in this city, a most beautiful piece of black cassimere; the wool was raised on the prairies in Mississippi.—We were informed by Mr. Lawrence that the wool was among the finest specimens of American wool he had ever seen—certainly the cloth was the most elegant we have ever seen. There can, we think, be but

little doubt that this country, before many years, will not only be able to supply our manufactures with wool, but that vast quantities will be exported to England. If such fine specimens of wool can be raised in Mississippi, a state in which sheep can remain without shelter all the year round, where land is cheap, and pasturing always verdant, what is to hinder this country from becoming the greatest wool growing country in the world—the west and southwest in particular? We look forward to that day with the most perfect confidence.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

As we have said in reference to draining, we insert the following paragraphs not so much from the expectation that the principle involved will be fully carried out by our farmers, as to show, that the nearer they can approximate to such a mode of culture, the greater will be the results they will realize.

Ought the soil, to be pulverized at all? To this question I think our common sense will give an answer in the affirmative, so that the plant may more easily expand its roots to seek for nourishment in the soil, which soil and which pulverization should extend as far as the roots of the plant; but is it common sense to think that five or six inches only is the distance that the roots of plants extend. I will not take advantage of a few feet that have been noticed of the immense depths that roots descend, but merely appeal to common sense, and ask whether it is not reasonable to suppose that the roots beneath extend as far as the plants above the soil, and if so, ought not the soil to be pulverized to that extent, viz. about four feet?

The first expense of this, I am aware, renders it almost impracticable; but this I cannot help. I cannot alter the true principles of nature. I must assert with common sense that the deeper you pulverize, the more you move in the right direction.—*W. G. Grosemith, in Gard. Chronicle.*

Drain your wet Clay Soils.—It is the superabundance of water existing in the wet clay soils that winter kills the wheat. Thorough draining—under draining—will act as a corrective. Many stiff clays that now defy alike the strength of the team and the skill of the plowman, to put them in good condition, would by the process of draining, be converted into pliable clay moulds, so soon as they are relieved of their excess of water.

Draining.—See if the stagnant water is sufficiently near the surface to do injury to the crops, even by capillary attraction, which science tells us, will raise water four feet—and science has shown us that it must not be much nearer; therefore if the stagnant water be much nearer than four feet, drain it to that depth. It is absurd to attempt to cultivate land against so powerful an enemy as water.

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Address

Of J. C. Holmes, President of Detroit Horticultural Society, delivered before the society at its annual meeting, March 18th, 1849.

At our last annual meeting, I gave you a brief statement of the transactions of our society from its organization to that date. And now, being about to retire from the position in which you were pleased to place me two years since; I deem it my duty to lay before you a short sketch of our transactions during the year which is now closing upon our labors; leaving all remarks with regard to the future, to my successor. During the year, we have had several lectures from members, upon subjects connected with Horticulture, all of them very interesting and instructive, but unfortunately very thinly attended. The interest in our exhibitions has been steadily on the increase, and the exhibitions themselves are continually becoming more interesting, new contributors and new objects presenting themselves at every exhibition. In the course of the year we have held five public exhibitions. The first was held on the 23d of June. Some winter fruit was exhibited and found to be in a good state of preservation, particularly the stone apple, espous spitzburgh, and some seedling russets. The stone apple we consider valuable as a long keeper only, having found no other trait in its character to recommend it to public notice. Some few, but very fine early vegetables were also exhibited.

But the display of green house plants and cut flowers was large and very beautiful. The show of tulips, comprising more than 100 of the finest varieties was truly brilliant, and attracted much attention.

Our 2d exhibition for the season was held June 20th. Here the display of strawberries and gooseberries, told us plainly that our march was onward. There were many varieties and the specimens of the highest order as regards size, beauty and flavor. Early vegetables were brought forward in abundance. The flower stands were well filled with Green House plants and cut flowers.

The 3d exhibition was held July 25th. July being considered a dry month for horticultural subjects, we have not until this season held an exhibition during this month. Early apples, pears and gooseberries were

the principal fruits brought forward. Some vegetables were exhibited, no green house plants, but a good display of cut flowers. The exhibition though not extensive, proved much more interesting than was anticipated.

The 4th exhibition was held August 22d. The specimens of apples, pears, peaches and plums were of the highest order and of the choicest varieties.

The collection of vegetables was unusually large. The display of flowers, somewhat limited.

The 5th and final public exhibition for the season took place on the 26th and 27th of September. This, though last, was by no means the least of our grand displays; for it capped the climax of our exhibitions. The collection of fruits far surpassed all preceding exhibitions in quantity and quality of specimens. The several long tables running nearly the whole length of Rough and Ready Hall, were loaded with Michigan's fairest fruits. The apples were not only large, but of the highest flavor, beautiful and delicious. Pears, peaches, plums, quinces and grapes were exhibited in the greatest profusion. We noticed many specimens of that excellent fruit, the Stevens Genessee Pear. This though a native of New York, is one of Michigan's favorite varieties. Always large, always ripens well, always delicious, and of the first class and worthy of extensive cultivation in Michigan. The specimens of White Doyenne, Duchess de 'Angouleme, and seckel were remarkably large and delicious. The grapes exhibited, were principally Isabella and Catawba, well ripened, good size and fine flavor. A few specimens of the Golden Chasselas, Green Swiss, White Sweet Water and one or two other varieties, were exhibited, all of them of out door culture free from mildew and well ripened.

The Beaubien grape is a pretty good native variety, but so much inferior in flavor to most other varieties which we cultivate, that we would not recommend its general cultivation.

The collection of vegetables was larger and the quality superior to that of any previous exhibition. There was a decided improvement in this department.

There were some fine green house plants upon the tables, but their beauty was eclipsed, by the well filled stands of cut flowers. There were more than one hundred varieties of the Dahlia, which together with the splendid bouquets and designs, threw around the exhibition a charm never

before equalled in the annals of our society.

Each florist appeared to strive to outdo all competitors for the prizes offered by the committee of this department.

The amount of premiums awarded in the several departments during the season was \$120

Since the organization of our society, a wonderful change for the better has come over our vegetable market. We think the society's efforts in this department have had some influence in bringing about this desirable reform. By attending our exhibitions, people see that Michigan can produce as good vegetables as any other state, consequently when they go to market to make their daily purchases, they will not buy the poor, crude articles, they have sometimes put up with, but they want the best, that can be produced, and those who have them find a ready sale.

But what of Flora; have we gathered to ourselves any of her riches? We think our exhibitions during the past summer speak loudly in the affirmative; particularly with regard to tulips, Roses and Dahlias. Our season of exhibitions was ushered in with one of the grandest displays of that magnificent flower, the tulip, that we ever witnessed. At each succeeding show there was a goodly sprinkling of the most superb roses, many of the new and most approved varieties having found their way into our gardens. At our fall exhibition, the very extensive and elegant collection of Dahlias, told us that members had not been backward in introducing into their grounds many of the most splendid varieties of this beautiful plant.

Thirteen years since a friend sent me a dozen of the very best varieties of the Dahlia then cultivated in Massachusetts. I have been changing, and adding to my collection ever since. A few of the best of those which I cultivated in this city 13 years since, I still cultivate by way of contrast to those which many of us now possess. Then our Dahlias were considered very beautiful, and so some of them were, but they were very plain, being either Maroon, Crimson, Scarlet, Buff, or White. Now they must be shaded, and each flower bear nearly every shade and the colors as beautifully blended as those of the rainbow. In shape the carolla must be almost a perfect ball, every petal perfect and nicely set in its place, or the flower will not bear inspection. The Dahlia being an autumnal flower, it should not be transplanted into the open ground until the last of May.

(To be Continued.)

Layering.

Very many lovers of flowers have been discouraged from endeavoring to keep some of the most beautiful and easily managed plants by want of a little knowledge of the art of propagation. They find their plants to flourish and blossom well for a season or two; they are delighted with their fragrance or their beauty, but the time for disappointment and regret comes on apace. Perhaps the seeds do not ripen—most double flowers will not produce seeds at all—probably, even when ripe seeds are obtained and sown, after bestowing much attention and care upon the younglings, and watching anxiously, for months, until they come to maturity and expand into bloom, it is found that very inferior varieties have been produced, having little resemblance to the prized parent plant, and ill rewarding the labor expended. The poor inexperienced and mortified florist, next undertakes to raise fresh plants by pipings, cuttings, or slips. Raise new plants he must, if he wishes to keep up his stock, for "all that live must die," and the most robust constitution is no security against an early death. The new attempt will in some instances succeed, and if it does, the original variety is perpetuated with all its characteristics. But one who does not possess the whole paraphernalia of floriculture, the stove, the green-house, the close frame, the bottom heat, the bell glasses, the mattings and shades, or one who possessing some of them, knows not how to use them properly, will fail much oftener than he will succeed.

There is, however, one method of propagation, in which as respects a great number of species, the most ignorant may with a little care be entirely successful.

It is equally effective for Sweet Williams, Chinese Pinks, and indeed for the whole genus *Dianthus*, and innumerable others.

The branch of which the layer is to be made, should be prepared by cutting off the leaves from that part which is to be covered with earth. If the plant is of woody texture, a ring of the bark about 1-8 of an inch broad, should be cut off also. If the branch belongs to a jointed plant like the Carnation, &c., a sharp penknife should be passed through its centre, so as to split it at the joint and for about a half inch above and below it. This ringing or incision is useful, as it partially interrupts the flow of the sap, arresting a portion of it at the point from which the young roots are to spring.

A small portion of the earth should then be removed, and the prepared branch should be secured in the cavity by a hooked peg. It should then be covered with light rich mould, not that removed, from one to two inches deep. The depth should vary according to the character of the plant, the more succulent requiring the shallower covering, and the more woody and dry, the deeper. When the layers have struck root, they should be severed from the parent plant, and potted, or planted in the garden by themselves. Most of

our frequent flowering garden roses, grape vines, gooseberry bushes, snowballs, honeysuckles, and shrubbery in general, may, by this means be readily and easily propagated to almost any extent; and if the layering be done soon after the full blooming of the plant is nearly over, the effect upon the stock is beneficial rather than injurious.—*Sartain's Magazine.*

Trimming Trees.**SHORTENING IN PEACH TREES, ETC.**

At a meeting of farmers which is held weekly at Lyons Farms, the following facts, were elicited.

Several of the persons present gave evidence of the propriety of shortening in the limbs of the peach, plum, nectarine, and other rapid growing trees. The effect of this practice has been to render them not only more durable, but to increase the quantity and quality of the fruit.

The peach tree in common with the others named above, is short lived in our climate and in addition to the ravages of the peach worm, and the disease called the yellows, the following may be given as the cause.

The tree grows more prolifically here than in Europe, and in each year's growth extends its branches many feet; the new wood always growing on the ends of the previous year's growth, and the fruit in all cases occurring on the new wood. The weight of the crop in consequence, is so far removed from the body of the tree, as to render each limb a lever, and the result is either to split off the branch, or from its extreme pressure at the point of its insertion at the tree, to compress the capillary tubes of the main trunk, and thus destroy its organism.

The fruit, by this means is robbed of its necessary pabulum, and prematurely ripens or falls off. The number of fruit bearing shoots at the same time increase to so fearful an extent, that the roots are unable to supply the whole number with sufficient nutriment, and our markets are flooded with half-grown and prematurely ripened peaches.

If, however, when the tree is young, the shoots are shortened in one-half their length each year, the new shoots will occur nearer the parent stock, and with less leverage for its destruction; the crop of fruit may safely be greater in weight, although less numerous, as the fruit will be larger, and both the health and beauty of the tree will be preserved.

A dispute arose as to the proper time and manner, of performing this shortening in our trimming process, and the result was as follows:—

Time.—During winter, the farmer has most leisure, and the branches cut are of so small a size, that no harm will ensue from the effect of frost, nor will the trimming cause any premature swelling of buds to be injured by spring frosts.

Manner.—With a very sharp knife, first head down the tree to the required height,

so as to be convenient for the gathering of the fruit; then trim all protruding branches to improve the symmetrical appearance of the head; cut out all centre inclining shoots which crowd the tree and cannot get the sun, these should be cut close to the trunk; then shorten in all other new growth one half, and if excessive, two-thirds, cutting next beyond a wood-bud, avoiding the fruit buds, and by this means the new shoot starting from that bud will cover and heal the wound perfectly; cover the trunk of the tree with a mixture of soft or whale oil soap and potass water, or wood ashes; pour a gallon of boiling water on the trunk near the ground to kill the peach worm, if any exist in the bark at the surface of the ground; manure the tree with cold manure, muck or pond mud, and you may have fine fruit and long lived trees, so long as this treatment be continued.

Similar treatment was recommended for the other kinds of trees named above, and numerous instances quoted of the advantage which has arisen from the proposed plan.

This farmer's club, as I suppose it may be called, forms an useful adjunct to the ordinary means of information to be obtained by farmers. A question is chosen, and each person present states what he may know on the subject, and when the conversation flags, some member asks a question, which is sure to elicit an answer from another member, and thus the experience of all present is collated by each member.

The result of these meetings has been to produce an improved state of agriculture in the neighborhood, and a strong desire for further information.

Bad News from the Peach Trees.—At the meeting of the Legislative Agricultural Society, on Tuesday evening, several experienced cultivators of fruit, stated that, by recent examination of their peach trees, they had found that nearly all the buds were dead; and one gentleman, Mr. Wilder, of Dorchester, expressed the apprehension that the cherry buds would be found in much the same condition. This is attributed by some to the general severity of the past winter, and by others to the warm weather experienced in December, which is supposed to have caused the buds to swell, and the cold weather which followed and nipped the swollen bud.—*Boston Traveller.*

If we pass by a house, even though it be in a narrow, confined thoroughfare, and see upon the sills bright rows of pots filled with gay geraniums, and bell-formed fuchsias, we suppose that surely in that house there must live some one whose mind is not wholly choaked up and deadened with the dust and toil of the great city—one to whom the links are not severed, which bind the heart to the loveliness of Nature, and, who still appreciates, with a tender care, the sweetest and most beautiful of her creations.—*Valley Farmer.*

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

A Compliment from the Senate of Michigan.

In the Report of the Senate committee on agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, part of which will be found on another page, we find the following paragraph relating to the Michigan Farmer:

"Michigan should have at least one good agricultural paper, which should be well supported. We have many political papers, and all seem to have subscribers enough to continue their publication. Agriculture and good policy go hand in hand together. Politics without agriculture, would be like "faith without works," useless to a famishing community. Now should we have so many political papers, and not support one good agricultural? The "*Michigan Farmer*" is a good agricultural paper published in Detroit, by Warren Isham, at one dollar per year, semi-monthly; it is well arranged and filled with sound matter, and reflects credit on its talented and efficient editor, and should be in the hands of every farmer in the State."

A Comparison—Capital.

Mr. A. J. Hunter, of Franklin, Lenawee County, in transmitting two years' pay for the Farmer, remarks that since he has taken it, he has "witnessed with pleasure the improvement in farming, of those who have followed its directions, it being, in some instances, almost equal to the growth and improvement of the paper itself, the best comparison," he adds, "I can think of."

It is certainly encouraging to us to know, that our labors have not been in vain.—What more striking testimony can we have, of the utility of a publication of the kind, and of the great advantages enjoyed by those who patronize such publications, over those who do not? This is capital, real capital in their hands, as much so as the soil they cultivate. Suppose, that by reason of superior knowledge, one man can raise double the quantity of produce to the acre that another can, the original cost of their land being the same, and the number of their acres being equal, and equally valuable when purchased—is it not manifest, that the one has twice the capital at his command which the other has, and is twice as rich, taking into the account nothing but his land and his superior knowledge? see the article on capital, published in our third number, dated Feb. 15th.

Farming and Religion.

A subscriber, in transmitting his annual dollar, speaks of an unusual attention to the subject of religion, in the place where he lives, and adds: "You may consider this subject foreign to agriculture, but will not christianity prepare the way for good farming?"

We answer, yes. No man can be a good christian and a bad farmer. How can he? If he is "temperate in all things," subordinating passion to reason, he will be very likely to be blessed with a strong and robust constitution. And to be a good christian, he must be "diligent in business, as well as fervent in spirit." Indolence is as palpable a violation of the precepts of christianity, as theft.

Again, order is christianity, and christianity is order. It is to bring order out of confusion, that christianity has set up its banners, and just so far as it prevails, order is restored and confusion abolished. And order consists in having every thing in its place. In the first place, the man must get himself into the right place, and everything within him be reduced to order; and when there is order within, there will not be disorder without. That is impossible. Let the understanding, the will, and the affections, the passions and appetites, be brought in subordination to the authority of God, and all the wheels of the soul will move like clock work, and all its actings will be like itself, as the effect must correspond with its cause.

Again, to be a good christian, a man must use the faculties which God has given him. He must think. For what was he made a rational being, if not to act like one? Is it possible, that the man who wilfully closes his eyes upon the light, and, with mulish obstinacy, rejects every improvement in his art, because it would turn him aside from the beaten track in which he has been taught to plod his "way"—is it possible, that such a man can be a good christian? Of all the arts, there is no one, which, in order to its successful prosecution, requires more thinking, or opens a wider field for the exercise of the rational powers, than that of agriculture. And no man can be an adept in it, or even pursue it with tolerable success, who does not reason and investigate. For what, indeed, has the great architect of the universe established certain laws, called "the laws of nature"—if they are not to be obeyed? It is only in accordance with these laws that any plant can grow, and it will grow to greater

or less perfection, in proportion as they are obeyed. Hence, the reason why one man raises double the quantity of produce from a given number of acres than his next door neighbor can. No other reason on earth can be given for the difference, than that the one obeys "the laws of nature," in some good degree, while the other disregards and tramples them under his feet. While the former reaps the reward of his obedience, partial only as it is, the latter suffers the penalty of his transgression.

That man has yet to learn his first lesson in christianity, who feels no necessity of turning over the leaves of the book of nature, and of studying it, page by page, to ascertain his duty as a christian. The book of revelation is, in fact, only a supplement to the book of nature, bringing to light, indeed, things which the latter never could, but constantly referring to it as of paramount authority, insomuch that those who, from its teachings alone, fail to fulfil the great end of their being, "are without excuse."

And in the great book of nature, are written out, by the finger of the Eternal One, those irreversible laws of the natural world, which *must be obeyed* by all who would realize the desired result. And to expect such result, without rendering such obedience, is to offer an insult to the Majesty of heaven and earth, a refusal "to enter in by the door," which he has opened, and a vain attempt to smuggle yourself into the possession of the bounties of his providence in some other way.

Nor does the plea of ignorance avail anything. So long as men have the means of information within their reach, their guilt consists in neglecting them—in closing their eyes against the light which is shining around them, because they "love darkness rather than light."

And what a field is here for the exercise of the devout affections! Where else, in the whole book of nature, will be found a solitary page, which tells more of God, or reveals to us, as that does, the movements of his wonder-working hand, introducing us within the veil, into the very presence of his awful Majesty? If an "undevout astronomer is mad," what shall be said of an undevout cultivator of the soil? Surely, he must be a monster of moral deformity.

And where, we ask, do we find the best farming, and the most orderly and prosperous agricultural communities? Need we point you to the neighborhoods where the institutions of the gospel are sustained, and

they are one man race from next door on earth man that ure," in his feet d of his e latter session. first less- ness of book of na- page, to the book plement right, in- could, of para- pose who, fulfil the out ex- are, are Eternal natural all who And to g such Majes- to enter ed, and into the vidence e avail means air guilt g their shining rkness exercise se, in and a od, or ments ing us of his stron- un- y, he best sper- and we the and

the spirit of christianity pervades the mass of the people? Need we contrast these neighborhoods with others, perhaps adjoining ones, where there is no religious worship, and no Sabbath day? A voice louder than ten thousand thunders, coming down from the eternal throne, could not more forcibly proclaim the importance of religion to good farming.

State Agricultural Society.

An act to incorporate the Michigan State Agricultural Society, by which it is authorized to hold property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, passed the Legislature and became a law. Also, an act appropriating four hundred dollars, to be expended in premiums at the first annual fair to be held next fall. About one hundred dollars additional has been paid in for the same object, by those who have subscribed the constitution, the payment of one dollar being a condition of membership. The amount will doubtless be greatly increased by the accession of members in different parts of the State. How much will be raised in this way, will very much depend upon the County corresponding Secretaries, upon whom devolves the duty of soliciting names. We hope they will be faithful to the important trust committed to them.

And now, if the executive officers of the Society will do their duty, and we have no doubt they will, this infant Society, just struggling into existence, will fulfil a mighty destiny for our young and rising commonwealth.

We hail its birth-day as marking a new epoch in the history of Michigan agriculture, and look forward with triumphant assurance to the glorious results which it is destined to achieve.

But it is not enough that we have an efficient set of officers. Little indeed can they do, unless they are sustained, unless they have the co-operation of the friends of the cause throughout the State. Let all then, who would see an institution so important to the agricultural interests of our State, placed upon a permanent basis, and exerting its mighty influence for good, come up to its help, shoulder to shoulder, and put forth their united strength, *all together*, and they will accomplish results, at which they themselves will stand amazed.

And we are most happy to observe, that a good degree of enthusiasm upon the subject, is already abroad among the intelligent and enterprising farmers of Michigan. We have seen a number of them from different and distant parts of the state, and all, with one accord, appear to be delighted with the movement.

Organize! Organize!

No time should now be lost in organizing agricultural societies in every considerable county in the State. Who will set the ball in motion in each county, which as yet has no Society? Who? Wait not, one for the other. Say not, "there is a lion in the way." Give not yourself up to the delusion, that *you* are not the man, or if you are, that *now* is not the time. You are the very man, and now the *very* time. Why are you not the man? Have you no interest in this matter? Is not every man engaged in agriculture interested in it, and yourself in common with the rest? Why then are you not the man? Are you not the man to look to your own interest? Surely, you cannot be in your right mind.

"No, but there is Mr. *Such-a-one*, and Mr. *Such-a-one*, who always take the lead in such things." Very well, let them take the lead if they will—but suppose they don't, what then? Are you to be made a victim of, or to make a victim of yourself, because some other one chooses to victimize *himself*? None but a maniac would do that. No, no, that is not the way. Let others lag behind if they will, be they big or be they little, it is yours to go forward. Talk to your neighbors, and get up a little host of you, and have a meeting on some public occasion at the county seat, and organize yourselves into a Society, and then go ahead. That's the way.

And now that we have a State organization, it becomes doubly important that local Societies should be multiplied, as upon them, will in a great measure depend, its efficiency and usefulness.

Opening their Eyes.

Mr. L. J. Hoxsie, of Palmyra, Lenawee Co. in sending us a dollar for the present volume of the Farmer, says he thinks we shall receive "more dollars from that place soon," and adds, "many farmers think an Eastern paper must be better, but I shall try to open their eyes."

When we took the Farmer, not a single number of it went to the Palmyra post office. Mr. H. and one other man got their eyes open some time last summer, by means of our friend, Judge Barker, of Plymouth. We trust friend H. will be equally successful in opening the eyes of others.

And so it is all over the state. A very intelligent farmer, Mr. Welch, from Washtenaw Co. who was in our office the other day, stated, that he had taken a certain Eastern agricultural paper, (and one which is considered an oracle all over the land)

for fifteen years, which he discontinued last year, and took the Michigan Farmer in its place, and that he preferred the latter altogether for *his* use.

We take no pleasure in parading these things before the public, but there is so much blindness, obstinacy, and downright stupidity on the subject with many, that we mean to keep hammering away, until we have fairly beaten the thick scales from their eyes. And, as we said, the scales are fast falling off. Not a week passes, but we hear of some coming out of their darkness.

☞ It is ominous of good, that our State Agricultural Society has been so fortunate in the selection of its Secretary, upon whose efficiency very much depends. Mr. Holmes, we have no doubt, will enter upon the duties of his station with characteristic promptness, energy and perseverance. So far as his agency in the matter is concerned, no apprehensions need be entertained as to results.

Mr. H. has just received as a present from his father in Salem, Mass., one of Ruggles Nourse & Mason's celebrated plows. We would advise all our agricultural friends who may be in from the country, to call at his store and examine it. It is a perfect model of a plow.

Grubs in the Head of Sheep.

Rev. John Martin, of Auburn, Oakland County, informs us that he has tried the preventive of grubs in the head of sheep, recommended in the Farmer a few months ago, viz: besmearing their noses with tar, with entire success. His sheep are very healthy and in much higher order than usual at this season of the year. In time past, Mr. M's sheep have suffered very much from this cause, and one season, he lost almost his entire flock.

Oregon Corn—Subsoiling.—We forgot to state in connection with the account we gave of Mr. Gray's experiment with Oregon corn, that the ground was prepared by subsoiling. Mr. G. estimated, that the yield was increased by subsoiling from one-fourth to one-third.

☞ Our readers will be interested to know, that there is to be quite a spirited competition in the agricultural ware-house and seed store business in this city, for their special accommodation. See advertisements on another page.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Meteorology.

Mr. EDITOR: It must be gratifying to those who observe the phenomena of the seasons, and of the various atmospheric changes which take place, sometimes so disastrously both to the mariner and the husbandman, to see the preparation made, and the means already in operation for collecting the observations of meteorologists extensively throughout the United States.—Forms have been forwarded from Washington, to those who unite in making their observations, so that uniformity may be had, and the results recorded at the same hours in all places of the same longitude. The altitude of the mercury in the barometer, and the temperature as indicated by the attached thermometer, the temperature of the external air, the clearness of the sky, the force and course of the winds, the velocity of the clouds, and the course from which they flow, the temperature of the dew-point as near as can be reached by the indications of the thermometer whose bulb is wet, together with the amount of rain, and the time of the commencement and end of rains, are all to be carefully registered. The observations are to be made four times in the 24 hours, viz: at sunrise, 9 A. M., 3 P. M., and 9 P. M., and forwarded to gentlemen in Washington, who are engaged in collecting the facts thus furnished, and will by this means be enabled to present, in due season, general results both of scientific and practical value.

At all the different stations and military posts, where portions of the army are placed, and by voluntary observers in different parts of the United States, these observations are now being recorded. The mechanical and other laws of storms are becoming better understood, and there is little doubt that in a few years this whole subject with its various phenomena and phases, will be so well understood that the practical results of so much utility to nautical and agricultural men, will be given in such plain and intelligible rules, or formulas of prognostication, as to enable them to avoid the dangers and disasters from which, through ignorance and inexperience, so many every year suffer, by reason of what are thought to be the sudden and capricious changes of the weather.

The Smithsonian Institution also, in their truly commendable zeal for the promotion of knowledge, are making similar arrangements for observations of the Aurora Borealis, by means of which the magnetic con-

dition of the earth, meteoric appearances and phenomena, and unusual electrical effects, will be duly and extensively noted, and the registers forwarded to Washington. Maps have been forwarded also, by means of which the observer may familiarize himself with the relative position of the stars in the northern sky, that he may more readily trace among them the auroral arch, and its width, the direction toward which the beams or coruscations, or streamers point, and the course of brilliant meteors, and other important information to aid in procuring reports of facts on this interesting subject of science.

While the mechanical laws of storms, and the rule of their progression have been of late satisfactorily demonstrated, and are now, by observers, beginning to be well understood, the influence and agency of electricity in their production and development, being more subtle and recondite, require particular, careful, and extensive observation. It is a circumstance truly gratifying to our national pride, to know that such corps of observation are being organized throughout our wide spread states and territories, as shall contribute to give the whole subject of meteorology an importance equal to its scientific and practical merit.

If you can find a place in your columns, and think your readers would be interested in such things, it will give us pleasure to furnish you occasionally with some general results, as far as they may fall under our own observation.*

GEO. DUFFIELD.

Detroit, April 10, 1849.

*Certainly they will be interested.—ED.

Interesting to Owners of Marshes; Wool Market, &c.

For the Michigan Farmer.

UNADILLA, April 9, 1849.

Mr. ISHAM—Sir: I have at length succeeded in gathering up a few names. Although it is the eleventh hour, I venture to send them with the money to pay for the Farmer for one year. I find the Farmer interesting, and profitable as an assistant in farming and horticulture. I have obtained much useful information in the perusal of it from time to time, and am satisfied that I would be a great loser to do without it.

I have had some little experience in farming, and as you solicit information from your subscribers, I venture to give you my experience in raising tame grass on marsh land. If you think it worthy of notice, you are at liberty to publish it.

I had on my farm, when I purchased it, a few acres of marsh, (say eight or ten,) some of it quite wet. I cut a small ditch through it which carried off the surface water, and it very soon became quite hard. I turned on my cattle and fed it down close, and as the cattle tramped it up, I threw on timothy and red top seed, which took readily, and formed a perfect sod; the bogs at the same time disappearing. After pasturing it three or four years, I kept it for mowing. When I cut it, I found I had a heavy growth of grass, a part of it entirely tame grass. Where there was wild grass, the quality was very much improved, being principally what we call blue joint. Where I sowed chiefly red top, I found it inclined to bind, and it did not do well.

I had another piece of marsh entirely useless, which I drained, and as the frost was leaving the ground last spring, I went on with my harrow and tore it all to pieces. I then sowed a mixture of clover and timothy. It came up beautifully. I mowed over the ground, cutting up the weeds and wild grass so as to give the clover a chance. It came on finely, and afforded me some good feed in the fall. It looks well this spring, and I hope to have a crop of clover on my marsh.

I have tried to seed marsh land lying on the creek bottom, where it is covered with water, spring and fall, more or less; it takes well in the fall, but drowns out in the wet season. I think it of no use to try to raise tame grass on the marshes, unless we can get the surface water off; where that can be done, there is no trouble. I think of ploughing the marsh first spoken of above, and am of opinion I can raise good oats and corn on it. I believe our Michigan farmers miss it very much in neglecting the cultivation of the marshes. It would certainly add to the health and beauty of the country, besides giving a net profit to the owner, of one hundred per cent.

I have got, or shall have a lot of wool to dispose of this season, and am in trouble to know what to do with it. The farmers here have been in the habit of selling their wool and taking trade principally for it, at a pretty dear rate. We have become dissatisfied with this way of doing business, and would like Mr. Isham (the friend of farmers,) to seek out a man of good report, to act as agent in Detroit, to whom we could send our wool. Such an arrangement, if it can be made, would be for the interest of every wool grower in the State.

Will Mr. I. please give us some advice on this subject?* I have been much gratified with the information I have received through the Farmer of late, in regard to the diseases of sheep, and their treatment. The disease called the stretches has made its appearance in my flock, but I find no difficulty in effecting a cure, by the simple remedy prescribed, viz: the two spoonfuls of castor oil. I wish some of your able correspondents would treat on the diseases of cattle and horses, and the mode of cure they adopt. I should like a receipt to cure a bone and blood spavin.

Yours, truly, DAVID D. BIRD.

*The evil complained of by friend B. is certainly a very great one to the farmers. The way matters have been managed, they have been compelled to sacrifice at least twenty-five per cent on their wool. The establishment of wool depots has been an effectual remedy, so far as farmers have availed themselves of the facilities they afford. But we have none in Michigan at present. Many farmers in Michigan have sent their wool to Mr. Peters' Depot, in Buffalo, and have been well satisfied with the returns. We will see what can be done in the way of getting up facilities of the kind here.—ED.

Cheering Letter from Capt. Thompson.

The way to do it!

NOVELTY PLACE, GREENFIELD, Mich., April 9, 1849.

MR. ISHAM: *Dear Sir*,—I promised you, in my article on harrows, soon to make a stir among my neighbors in the cause of the "Farmer," and I herewith send you nine new names as a partial redemption of that pledge. A busy season has limited my efforts, but the cordial reception I met with has more than compensated me for my time. I found no prejudices existing against such papers, and all signed to whom I presented the list, except one, whose only reason for not signing was, that he is taking an eastern paper which costs him \$2,75, which, he admits, is mainly for his amusement, whereas yours would *benefit* himself and family, for one dollar, and says, that so soon as his subscription for the eastern paper runs out, he will sign for the Michigan Farmer.

I have said I met with no prejudices against agricultural papers in my neighborhood. Still they had no papers of that kind. They wanted some one in whom they had confidence to arouse them. They are rather afraid of travelling agents: hence your dependence for success must depend much

upon the exertions of your friends, who have learned to appreciate the worth of your paper, and can speak with knowledge and confidence in its favor.*

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obe't servant,

J. L. THOMPSON.

*How true is this. Here comes along a travelling agent, and in a moment, every man places himself in an attitude of defence—a regular battle follows—the assailant wielding his weapons with all the dexterity in his power, and the assailed parrying them off with the skill of a pugilist.—For a long time the issue of the contest hangs in doubt, but generally the invader is compelled to retreat, in disgrace. We do not believe, in fact, that a travelling agent would have obtained three out of the nine names Capt. Thompson has sent us.

And we would here take occasion to make our appeal to the men of standing, who are already our subscribers, (and there are many such in nearly every section of the state,) and put it to them, whether they could do as much, in any other way, to elevate the character of the neighborhood in which they live, agriculturally and otherwise, as to introduce among them the Michigan Farmer. Many persons of this description have already done much for us in this way, and to them we tender our thanks. But there are many others, who have the confidence of all around them, that have as yet done nothing. And will they not, as they would have a well sustained agricultural paper in their own state, as they would do good to those around them, and bring down blessings upon the communities in which they live—will they not follow the example of Capt. T. and see what they can do for the Farmer?—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Died at his residence in Troy on Friday afternoon March 23, Charles Hastings Esq. age 56. In his family, Mr. Hastings was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate parent, a firm believer in the great truths of Christianity. In his death, the community have sustained a loss which is not easily repaired. The pursuit of Horticulture was his delight, in which he had attained a high eminence. The garden and the orchard to him had charms with which nothing but his family attachments and religious duties could compete. Pomological science was his constant study, and it gave him pleasure to impart to others that knowledge, and those rare and valuable fruits which he had cultivated with so much

care and toil.* But time, that fell destroyer hath done the work for him which sooner or later it will do for us all, and may it find us as ready to meet that great charge as was the subject of this notice.

* His communications in the Mich. Farmer, over the signature of A will be remembered by our readers.—ED.

Officers of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

President.

EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Kalamazoo.

Recording Secretary.

J. C. HOLMES, of Wayne.

*Treasurer.**

JOHN J. ADAM, of Lenawee.

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For the Michigan Farmer.

Michigan—Its Resources and Prospects.

MR. EDITOR:—Michigan abounds in natural resources. She has unrivalled commercial facilities, exhaustless mineral wealth, and abundant fisheries—and then there are her belts of timbered land, productive openings, rich and extensive plains, and prairies which yield an abundant harvest, without compost or manures, and we may add, that one half of her land is public domain, subject to entry at government price. The fee simple of the soil can be purchased at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. This fact alone ought to induce the hardy pioneer seeking a home in the west, to secure, at this nominal price, a homestead for himself and his posterity.

The surface of the country is gently undulating, rising gradually from low to table land, hills and broken ridges. The coast upon the Lake is lined with belts of timber; bluffs, or banks of sand, rising from 100 to 300 ft., and presents to the eye romantic and delightful scenery. The soil is rich and fertile, composed of a deep sandy loam, free from stone, but mixed with gravel, and in some places, argile or clay. The variety of soils may be divided into timbered lands, openings, marshes, plains, and prairies. The timbered lands are found upon low intervals, so wet as to protect from fire, or upon high lands, otherwise protected from that element. The openings are high, dry table lands, sparsely timbered with oak. The scarcity of timber is caused by periodical fires, that strip the earth of all vegetable matter. The soil is a sandy loam, and dry clay intermixed with lime, which makes it particularly adapted to the raising of wheat. The plains are extensive, easily cultivated, and highly productive—yielding an abundance of corn and oats, and from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. The prairies in the southwestern part of the Peninsula, are reputed to be the richest portion of the state, producing a luxuriant growth of vegetables. They are said to require but little cultivation after the crop is put in, yielding 75 bushels of corn, and 25 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre. They are supposed to be the beds of once existing lakes, a diluvial deposit having taken the place of evaporated water. In fact water has been discovered in the shape of ponds overlaid by decomposed vegetable matter in some of the smaller ones.*

But little attention has been paid to domestic animals. The original stock was

driven from Ohio, and partake of the breeds raised in that state. Horses are used to considerable extent, and were originally imported from Ohio, New York and Upper Canada. Sheep have been most neglected. Wool is becoming a profitable export. The sheep grows to a larger size here than in New England, and other Eastern states. Capital must soon take that direction; like air it will go where most wanted, if left uncontrolled by legislative edicts. Fruit, particularly the apple and pear tree grows to an enormous size here, and when grafted and cultivated, produce a large and delicious fruit, equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. Cranberries, wild grapes, crab apples, currants, and a variety of berries, grow spontaneously, and are found in great abundance.

Geologists have given the opinion, that Michigan was once entirely inundated with water, which by bursting the barriers that hemmed it up, has long since mingled with the waters of the Atlantic. The soil, covering the lime or sand stone, "is either alluvial or diluvial," having a depth ranging from one to 150 feet. The Northern portion of the lower peninsula is underlaid with bituminous coal, which, it is believed, will ultimately prove a source of national export.

The exports from this state, for the year 1847 were in value \$7,119,832.86. Of this amount wheat and flour composed \$5,250,961.75. The imports during the same period, were \$7,276,829.06. The flour exported in barrels, would amount to 1,066,000. One half million barrels of flour are consumed at home, making the aggregate crop of the state more than one million and a half of barrels. If we estimate the other exports at the same ratio for home consumption, we make the productions of the state over ten and a half millions of dollars, or two hundred and fifty dollars for each individual in the state. Our agricultural resources have been practicably developed, creating a necessity for commerce which has increased to 15 millions of dollars per annum, nearly one half of which are exports, made up principally of agricultural productions.

MICHIGAN.

* We think it quite evident, that fire rather than water, was the element, through whose agency the prairies have been formed. They are generally higher than the adjacent land. A correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer writes as follows:—ED.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

From reasons that I have gathered from actual observation, I am led to conclude that the great West was once mostly covered with timber, and the timber destroyed by successive fires. It is evident that the prairies have been, for a long succession of years, making encroachments upon the timber. Evidence of this may be seen in the remains of timber far from the present growth. There are Basswood sprouts on my farm, where, no doubt, a tree once stood, at least five miles from where a tree of that description now stands. The timber bordering the prairie is mostly burr-oak, or that kind which can best survive the action of fire, which sweeps periodically over the prairie country, and it is as much expected as the return of the seasons. The Prairie fires come oftenest from the west, and are driven along by a dry west wind; we therefore, find most timber where such fires are arrested in their destructive course by streams running north or south. We therefore, find on the east side of the O'Plain the Fox, and other similar streams, extensive tracts of timber, while on the west side of such streams, the Prairie approaches the very margin. The process of the formation of a Prairie appears to be this: wherever an opening is made in the timber, by whatever cause, so as to admit the rays of the sun, a luxuriant growth of grass is the consequence; this grass furnishes fuel for the fire which kills the adjacent timber; and thus the prairies have been extended to their present limits.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Letter from a Mechanic.

ABOUT TEXAS AND DOG POWER CHURNS.

MOUNT CLEMENS, March 21, 1849.

MR. ISHAM:—I have now in my possession a bundle of articles that I brought with me from Texas, which I selected with my own hands from their native beds; among them are samples of the soil of that most excellent country, a specimen of seed cotton, and other products peculiar to the southern climes, and some petrified woods, and other articles that I supposed would be of interest to the learned and curious. But what I deemed most valuable was samples of the soil, from the rolling prairies at Washington, whose depth and surpassing richness seems to bid defiance to the wear of the plough, and all the abstraction the ripening of crops may draw from its strength for ages; but far surpassing this in strength and fertility is the Brazos Bottoms, which I suppose is not surpassed by any natural or artificial soil on the face of the globe. If any of our chemical "book farmers" desire an inspection of these for analyzing, they shall be at their service, provided the result of their tests is made known in the "Michigan Farmer."

I have also sketches of that most lovely country, and of many articles used by its inhabitants, which would be highly gratifying to the curious northerner, who, like myself, saw them for the first time.

At the same time I make this known, I should be most happy, if some of our chemical farmers would analyze a portion of soil from a field I intend to put in with wheat this coming season, if such could be done at a moderate expense, for the purpose of instructing me in the proper manner of manuring, to enable my fields to produce a good crop, (40 bushels.)

While writing, I would say, that as I have found many farmers, who keep a considerable of a dairy (12 cows) doing their churning by hand. I would build and erect churning machines, to be propelled by dog power, on the plan of those in Orange county, N. Y. provided, a sufficient number of orders should be sent in to make the matter worth getting up the various patterns for the castings.

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. CAMPBELL,
Wagon Maker &c., Mount Clemens.

A Young Man Asking Information from his Seniors in age and Experience.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PLANFIELD, Kent Co., March }
20th 1849. }

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed is the amount due for the current volume of the Michigan Farmer. I hope to be more punctual in future, as I should be much more willing to do without twice the amount, than to be deprived of the valuable and instructive lessons upon agriculture and horticulture which may be learned from your paper. A large proportion of the farming class in this state are composed of young men, who like myself, are just commencing in life, and are looking chiefly to the observations, and experiments of others as a guide. And, as upon such, in a great measure, depends the future prosperity of our state and nation, it is highly important that we should receive such instruction, that we may avail ourselves of the improvements of the age in which we live. And from what source can we derive this knowledge, to better advantage, than through the medium of a well conducted, and well sustained agricultural journal? But we cannot expect to derive much experimental knowledge from this source, without its first being imparted to it. Who are the experienced? Every farmer, in a greater or less degree. It

therefore rests with the more experienced farmers to say if they will have a paper full of interesting matter, matter adopted to their wants. Let every farmer do but little in this respect, and it may be vastly beneficial to many, and by these means the people will be waked up, and become more enterprising, and energetic, and we may hail the day as not far distant when Michigan will not be behind any of her sister states in agricultural improvement. Please accept this scrawl with due allowance as the first of the kind from

A YOUNG FARMER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Wife.—It is astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a handy and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars. The man does his part well; but the wife is good for nothing. She will even upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor; while the fault is entirely her own. His neighbor has a neat, capable, and industrious wife, and that makes the difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the waters would remain unchanged. No Nicholas, the driver, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an insult for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.

The Mariner's Wife.—We can scarcely conceive a situation more wretched than that of the wife of an active sailor, from the time she weds until the scene of life is closed. The anxiety which her husband subjects her to, will prey upon and finally destroy the finest constitution. Every wind that blows is a source of fear; every rain that falls causes sorrow; every cloud that rises is big with the fate of the nearest friend. These feelings, which lag at the heart strings, are honorable to the nature of woman; but noble and generous as they are, they are poisonous to her existence, and sink too deeply into the breast to be eradicated. One parting scene is hardly over before another must be endured—one happy meeting succeeds another only to make the pain of parting more severe. These are not trifles, but facts which many a bosom will acknowledge to be true; they are too true to be trifled with. In how many instances are their worst feelings realized—how many wear the weeds of widowhood at an early age, and how many have children that never knew a father's care. Those who make long voyages pass but a small part of their time with their families; a few months at home answers for years at sea; and they finally drop away, before they have hardly bestowed a thought upon death; or, without, in many instances

leaving a competency, for their families; and she who has borne up against trouble in her early life, has to struggle with poverty in its decline.

Mother.—O woman! if you could only see one of the miracles promised to maternal influence, with what noble pride would you enter upon that career which has so generously opened future ages to your endeavors! That which is not in the power of any monarch or any nation to accomplish is given to your will to execute. You alone can unite the scattered flock, and give it one common impulse. That which I have not been able to trace on this cold paper, you can engrave on the hearts of a whole people. I offer to you a feeble image of the truth and you can bequeath the truth itself to the whole world. When in our public walks and gardens, I see on all sides the noisy crowds of children diverting themselves with the sports suitable to their age, my heart trembles with joy at the thought that they belong to you. Let each devote herself to the happiness of her own children, for in such individual happiness, God has placed the promise of general happiness. Young girls, young wives, tender mothers, it lies in you, much more than it lies in the laws of a Legislature, to confirm the future destiny of Europe, and the destiny of mankind.—Aime Martin.

A Mother's Voice.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas concludes a notice of a visit to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., by relating the following:

Of one, an intelligent and modest young lady, who had become deaf from sickness, when two years and a half old, we inquired whether she could recollect anything of sounds or words. She answered that she could not. It occurred to us that there might have been at least one sound which might be remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no recollection of her mother's voice. It will be long before we forget the sweet, peculiar smile which shone upon her features, as, by a quick inclination of her head she answered, yes. What a world of thought and feeling clusters around such a fact! In all her memory there is but one sound, and that is her mother's voice. For years she has dwelt in a silence unbroken from without, but those gentle tones of love still linger in her heart. There they can never die; and if her life should be prolonged to three score years and ten, o'er the long silent track of her life, the memory of that voice will come, in loveliness and beauty, reviving the soul of weary old age with the fresh, lovely sounds of her cradle hours.

Spoken Against.—What if people do speak against you? Let them feel that you are able to bear it. What is there gained by stopping to correct every word that is whispered to your discredit? Lies will die if left alone. Slander never kills a sterling character.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Taking care of the Pence.—One of the hardest lessons for many of our young men to learn is that trite and sterling doctrine of Poor Richard—"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." But hard and distasteful as it is, we must learn and practice the maxim, or take the still harder alternative of poverty and want.

We have no inclination to teach any of our readers a lesson in miserly meanness and littleness. The miserable Muckrake, who consecrates his energies to the saving of the shreds, and fragments, and sweepings that lie in his path as an ultimate object, is quite as pitiable a being as the most prodigal spendthrift. What we desire is, to save the thoughtless and wasteful from future embarrassment and trouble by putting him upon a course of economy and care-taking in his ordinary expenditures. This is all that is necessary, and all we wish.

Hundreds of young men, some of whom may read this paragraph, might this day have been in possession of a snug little capital, if they had simply dispensed with superfluous indulgences during the time they have been engaged in business. It would have cost no sacrifice of generous feeling, or of respectability of character; and besides the saving of money, it would have been attended with the acquisition of a habit of minute economy, or precise attention to the small details of daily business, which is itself worth more than money; which is in truth the most productive kind of capital.

In this country, and as business is here managed, a little capital gives a young man great advantage, especially if, along with it, he possesses superior business talents and habits. And the fact that he has saved from a small income a snug little sum in the course of a few years, is itself pretty good evidence that he has the right habits and abilities to succeed well; and no introduction or letters of recommendation can speak so loudly in his favor. At the same time, the buoyancy of mind and spirits which this must inspire in the young adventurer himself is often a material help to him in his future undertakings. In every respect, he appears in favorable contrast to those other young men, who, though placed in circumstances equally favorable, have acquired no property, contracted bad habits, and feel jaded and discouraged by their unfruitful toil.

It has a great and happy effect upon one's own mind and energy to feel that a beginning is made—that a foundation is laid to build upon; and, if for no other reason, for this every young man should look well to see what becomes of his first earnings. It is comparatively easy to add to a stock, however small; less easy to think of beginning one.

We repeat our advice, then old and oft repeated as it has been. Take care of the pennies, the first earned pennies of youth—

ful endeavor, and the pounds of after life will take care of themselves.—*Dry Goods Reporter.*

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

The Aerial Locomotive Started.—An exhibition of the model of Porter & Robjohn's Aerial Locomotive, according to the N. Y. Tribune, made last week in the Exchange, was perfectly successful. The float, or spindle-shaped balloon, made of gold-beater's skin, was about 10 feet long, to which was suspended a steam engine in miniature, weighing—fire, water, and all complete—about 3 or 4 pounds. Notwithstanding its diminutive size, the engine turned the light paddle wheels of the machine with ease, and kept in motion as long as the water lasted. The rudder was set to fly the balloon in a circle.

It was started from the eastern door of the Rotunda, and went up steadily, propelled by the engine in a regular gyration to the roof—making two full circles on its way. Here, a weight having been attached it descended in a spiral, following the set of the rudder, and landed safely. This experiment was repeated a second time with a like result, and so far as flying in a quiet atmosphere goes, the locomotive may be considered fully successful. It remains to be seen, whether a large machine similarly constructed, would safely resist the violent commotions of the open air. There was a large number of persons present, who testified, by a hearty applause, their opinion of the exhibition.

Valuable Discovery.—Messrs. Tyler & Helm, of New Brunswick, N. J., have discovered a process of vulcanizing India rubber without injury to the fabrics, by a substance chemically uniting with rubber, and free from the injurious effects arising from the use of lead. A fabric is thus obtained insoluble, not affected by cold, and capable of withstanding heat as high as 350 degrees. They have been offered several thousand dollars for their patents.

Self-Sustaining Bridge.—We were present, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, to witness the construction of a bridge, thrown across an arm of the Cobbsesee stream in Gardiner, and invented by Mr.—Littlefield, an ingenious and respectable citizen of that place. It is upon a new plan which Mr. L. has got patented, and promises a great saving in the material, labor and cost of construction. The sides of the bridge consist of two ellipses, one supporting the other, and making it self-sustaining. It requires no abutments or piers, and but a very little timber—the principal part consisting of two elliptical timber trusses extending from one side of the stream to the other and fastened to horizontal beams lying crosswise the bridge at the ends. From these beams, wires or small iron rods, extend by an opposite ellipsis the whole length of the bridge and receive its floor

on which the travel is had. The ends of the bridge are supported by common cedar posts. Built for small bridges they might be transported from one place to another with facility. Mr. L. thinks a span of almost any length would be safe and sure, and that bridges made on this plan will answer a good purpose for Railroads. The bridge we saw him complete is forty feet long by ten feet wide, is capable of supporting a great weight steadily, was made and finished off in two days, and cost for materials and labor but about forty dollars. We see not why it may not answer an excellent purpose, and prove a very valuable invention.—*Gospel Banner.*

New Safety Mining Lantern.—Mr. Crane, of Birmingham, England, says the Atheneum, has invented a new Mining Lantern, to burn composition candles that require no snuffing. The principle, however, can be applied to oil lamps. The front of the lantern is made of strong glass; the back of polished tin; the two sides of wire gauze, soldered to the framing, having 900 apertures in a square inch of surface. Over the wire gauze sides are fixed covers of tin, hinged to the top of the lantern which are kept fast by a small hasp at the bottom. The lower edge of each tin cover side is bent inward to rest against the framing—so that the tin plate may be kept at a distance of 3-4 of an inch from the wire gauze. Sufficient space is thus provided to allow the passage of the air for the supply of the light. No direct current of wind can have any effect upon the light, because there is no admission into the lantern but obliquely at each corner. The candle is held between four short wires soldered in the dish of a moveable socket. The lid is pierced with two rows of holes, through which the heated air and smoke escape, and to the top is fixed a large ring, by which the lantern is carried and hung up. The ring is kept cool by a piece of tin, bent into the form of an inverted cone, soldered inside the lid, which causes the hot ascending air to flow toward the side, where it immediately escapes through the opening. To prevent any inflammable gas entering the lid, a circular disk of wire gauze is soldered inside the rim of the lid—so that no gas can enter but through the wire gauze; this wire gauze will never become red-hot so that no explosion can possibly occur.

Patent Office.—The Patent Office was organized in 1790, and from that time to the commencement of the present year 1849, the number of patents issued was about 16,200. It is an interesting moral deduction, to be able to draw from this statement the fact, that useful invention has kept pace with physical want. Thus the largest class of inventions have been for agricultural improvement; the second, for articles of clothing, or the textile fabrics and the economies and comforts of imparting warmth to the body. Destructive inventions have been few and far between.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, April 9—3 1-2 P. M.

California News.—Several have returned from Panama with the Northmen, having been discouraged with the hardships encountered, and by fear of not being able to get passage to the Gold Mines. Among them is Downs, from Worcester, who gives the *Tribune* a gloomy account of affairs on the Isthmus. He intimates that there are 2,500 waiting there for passage. He reports much sickness in Panama, as well as on the way across the Isthmus—dysentery, brain fever, &c. Deaths were frequent; many having been taken sick in Panama. The Sunday before he left, the Americans followed two of their countrymen to the grave; Chauncey Harrington, of Lockport, about 28 years of age, said to have a wife and child at the place; Chas. Miner, of Utica, 19 years of age, whose death is attributed to eating fruit immoderately.

IRELAND.—The west and south of Ireland seem to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages in Limerick.

In England, the cholera is fast disappearing.

FRANCE.—The trials of the political prisoners were proceeding; but little interest concentrated in them.

Gold and Piracy.

The schooner Rosa Sequinda, Capt. Contreras, of 140 tons, left Valparaiso on the 15th of November last, with a large cargo valued at \$40,000, and several passengers at San Francisco. The vessel arrived at Gillipagos Islands on the 18th December. On the 20th, the captain and passengers, 19 in number, went on shore for fresh water. The mate, an Englishman, named Edward Barton, the cook, a black man, and a sailor, made sail and proceeded to sea, leaving captain and passengers on shore, without provisions, clothing, or anything else. In addition to the mate, cook, and sailor, there were on board the schooner, the second mate, who was confined to his berth by sickness; the Captain's nephew, a lad of 28 years; and a servant girl belonging to one of the passengers. In addition to the cargo, there was considerable specie on board belonging to the passengers. The fate of second mate, Captain's nephew, and servant girl, will be unknown until further accounts are received. On or before 25th December, the whale ship Oak, Capt. Christie, Mr. D. says, touched at the Island, and were entreated by the passengers of the Rosa to supply them with provisions, and a boat, by which they might risk the coast; but, for some cause, they were refused. The unfortunate passengers remained on the Island, suffering for want of provisions and necessities, until the 14th of February, when they were released by a small vessel of about 15 tons burden, and arrived at Guayaquil on the 15th March,

entirely destitute of clothing, and in a lamentable condition.

ROME.—The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice-President of the Republic of Rome.

The Pope after halting between abdication and soliciting foreign intervention, has now, it is said, made an application to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send a division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman Ministry had communicated to the Assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain and Naples is announced. France has not decided what part to take.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Messrs. Elon Farnsworth, of Detroit, Ch's. E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo, Charles C. Hascall, of Flint, John P. Cook, of Hillsdale, Charles H. Taylor, of Grand Rapids, Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Insane.

By a telegraphic despatch from Milwaukee, we learn that the Propeller Petrel, Capt. Kelsey, arrived there yesterday morning, (April 12,) at 8 o'clock, from this city, whence she left on the third. We may now soon expect a fleet of vessels from Chicago and Milwaukee, with a large amount of wheat and flour for the east.

Official notice has been given in the National Intelligencer that the Home Department is fully organized, and that applications and recommendations for Marshalls and District Attorneyships must be made to it.

Colonel Charles P. Babcock, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, has received the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Michigan.

The St. Louis Republican, of April 5th, says: "a letter from St. Joseph says that there are 3,000 persons in that town alone, intending to start for California this spring.

Great Northern Route
BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,
BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

WILL Commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. J. W. BROOKS,
Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

GROSSE ISLE INSTITUTE,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

REV. M. H. HUNTER, an Alumnus of

Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. M'Cosky, D. D., and Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

Detroit Seed Store,
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1-16.

F. F. PARKER & BROTHER have for sale an assortment of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Seed Planters, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., and will receive a large addition to their present stock on the opening of navigation.

Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, English and American, in packages and small p's, put up at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, warranted genuine and fresh.

April 15, 1849. F. F. PARKER & BRO.

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved. That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.

SPRAGUE & CO. dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest markt price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

March 24, 1849.

GARRETT & GEIGER,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,

DETROIT.

Books and Pamphlets printed and bound to order; blanks of every description, cards, handbills, together with all other kinds of work in our line of business, will be performed with promptness and accuracy. Printing done in colored inks.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Floor, bbl. 3 56 | \$3 62 | Salt, \$1 31 |
| Corn, bus. | 33 | Butter, 12 1/2 |
| Oats, | 22 | Eggs, doz. |
| Rye, | 34 | Hides, lb. |
| Barley, | 56 | Wheat, bus. |
| Hogs, 100 lbs | 3 50 | 4 25 Hams, lb. |
| Apples, bush | 25 | Onions, bu. |
| Potatoes, | 50 | Cranberries, 1 75 |
| Hay, ton. | 8 00 | 10 00 Buckwheat, 100 lbs. 1 50 |
| Wool, lb. | 14 28 | Indian meal, " 75 |
| Peas, bu. | 75 | Beef, do 2 00 |
| Beans, | 75 | ard, lb. retail, 7 |
| Beef, bbl. | 6 00 | 7 00 Honey, 10 |
| Pork, | 10 50 | Apples, dried, 75 |
| White fish, | 6 00 | 6 50 Peaches, do 2 00 |
| TROUT, | 5 50 | 6 50 Clover seed, bu. 4 50 |
| Cod fish, lb. | 5 50 | Herd's grass do 1 00 |
| Cheese, | 5 50 | Flax do 75 |
| Wood, cord 2 a 25 | Lime, " bbl 75 | |

Rosebank Nurseries.

NEAR AMHERSTBURGH, CANADA WEST.

THE PROPRIETOR has for sale a most extensive collection of FRUIT TREES, comprising all the desirable and leading varieties, and including all the kinds recommended by the late Pomological Conventions at Buffalo and New York. The stock consists of Apples, Pears, dwarf and standard, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, forsythia and native Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Almonds, Chestnuts, Filberts, Mulberries, &c. &c.

Specimen trees of every variety cultivated, have been planted out, which are mostly in a bearing state, from which scions are cut, insuring the superior accuracy of the trees grafted therefrom.

Also a good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Bulbous Roots, including a large collection of the various kinds of Roses, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, fine specimens of Balsam and Spruce Firs, Silver Cedar, Pine, European and American Mountain Ash, Silver-leaved Abele, Pionies, Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. &c.

New priced catalogues will be sent to all post paid applicants, or can be supplied by the undermentioned agents.

Orders may be addressed to the subscriber, Detroit Post Office, or left at Mr. Clay's Variety store, Detroit, or at J. & J. Dongall's store, Windsor.

Orders carefully put up and delivered in Detroit, free of charge and duties.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Rosebank, near Amherstburgh, March 12, 1849.

Detroit and Oakland Horticultural Gardens.

THE SUNSHINE RIDERS offer for sale at their Nurseries, situated in Troy, Oakland Co., and also at Detroit, about two miles below the city, on the river road, upon the Gov. Porter Farm, an extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of large sizes, grown by themselves, and propagated mostly from bearing trees, consisting of over 125 varieties of Apples, 60 Pears, 25 of Cherries, 40 of Plums, 30 of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c. Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, a great variety; also 500 large sizes Larch-t. Catalogues furnished to all post paid applicants, addressed to us, either at Troy, or Detroit, or by applying at the store of H. Walker, 30, Woodward Avenue.

HUBBARD & DAVIS,

Detroit, March 13, 1849. Late Hastings, Hubbard & Davis.

A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY.

Cole's American Fruit Book.

S. W. COLE, Esq., Editor of the New England Farmer, and author of the popular work entitled The American Veterinarian, of which 22,000 copies have already been published, has, after years of patient labor and close investigation, completed his great work, entitled

Cole's American Fruit Book:

A work which we believe is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any similar work ever before offered to the American public. We believe so for the following reasons:

1st. It is a mature work and a practical one, one upon which Mr. Cole has spent many years of study and close examination, and knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants, in a plain, concise and familiar manner, avoiding technicalities, and scientific specifications and definitions, useful only to the few he has made a work intelligible to all. It is emphatically

A Book for the People.

2d. It will have an unprecedented sale on account of its Cheapness. It makes a volume of 28 closely printed pages, illustrated with nearly 200 beautifully executed engravings, by Brown, and is sold for 30 cents, firmly bound in leather, and 62 cents in fancy cloth, with gilt books. It contains full directions for raising, propagating, and managing FRUIT TREES, Shrubs and Plants, with a description of the best varieties of FRUIT, embracing several new and valuable kinds embellished with engravings and outlines of FRUIT TREES, and various other designs. I emphatically

A Book for Everybody.

As well for the man who eats Fruit as for him who raises it. This valuable work is just from the press and is now for sale at our counter, and will be offered for sale by our regular Agents throughout the country.

JOHN P. JEWETT, Publisher,
23 Cornhill, Boston.

New Publishing House,

AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and widow paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use); LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectively solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Detroit Nursery and Garden,
IS SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHICAGO TURNPIKE, ONE MILE FROM CITY HALL.

THE Proprietor offers for sale a good stock of Apple, Pear, both dwarf and standard, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Quince trees. Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, all vigorous and healthy, and in good order for transplanting.

Also an extensive assortment of Ornamental trees and Shrubbery. Horse Chestnut, European and American Mountain Ash, Alianthus, Pawlownia, Silver-leaved Abele, Hercules Club, Honey Locust, Yellow Locust, Rose Acacia, Lilac, Snow Ball, Strawberry tree, Golden Willow, Weeping Willow, Ring-leaved Willow, Basket Willow, Altheas, Flowering Almond, Bush Honeysuckle, Roses, Peonies, Dahlias, a large and beautiful assortment. Balsam Fir, White Cedar, Red Cedar, Chinese Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce &c.

Orders for the country, well packed and delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

Detroit, March 1st, 1849. J. C. HOLMES.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONERY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for TOWNSHIP AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONERY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality;) Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.

jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. M'FARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.

jan. 1.

Detroit Plaster Mill.

THE Undersigned have erected a Plaster Mill upon the wharf adjoining Wm. Brewster's storehouse below and near the foot of Randolph street, which will be in full operation by the middle of January next. Having a large supply of stone plaster on hand, of two different kinds, Sandusky white, and Grand River, Canada, which is a superior article and well tested. We will be able to supply the farmer and mechanic with any quantity or quality he may want. We expect to keep a constant supply on hand, and to sell at such rates as will induce the purchaser to call, presuming that he will be glad to purchase fresh from the mill, using his own bags and boxes, and thus save not only the weight now lost in the barrel, but the cost of the barrel itself, which will be the difference made in the price, thus saving to himself something like two dollars per ton. We shall also grind corn in the ear, and other coarse grain for feed.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, January 1, 1849.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are sold at the Wholesale and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found: Broadcloth Cloaks; Cloths, Cassimere, Tweed and Blanket Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Fattinet Patterns. Satin, Velvet, Cassimere, Silk and Cassimere Vests, Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

F. F. PARKER & BRO.

Agents, Genesee Seed Store.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4s. 6d. Tea is well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

HOLMES & BABCOCK,

Woodward Avenue.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT,

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s. Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON. Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's Sodden Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dyeing establishment on the North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crepes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garment apart.

M. CHAPPELL.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.